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Applicant: Wagner et al.

Examiner: P. Gambel

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For: METHOD FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING ATHEROSCLEROSIS

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.8(a)

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Patricia McKenney

BOX AMENDMENT
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.131

We, Denisa D. Wagner and Robert C. Johnson, declare and state as follows:

1. We are the applicants of the above-identified patent application, and the co-inventors of the subject matter disclosed and claimed therein.
2. We are familiar with the present claims of the above-identified application, which are directed to methods for treating or inhibiting atherosclerosis in a mammal by administering an agent that inhibits an interaction between P-selectin and PSGL-1 and E-selectin and a ligand of E-selectin., e.g. PSGL-1 (P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1), soluble forms of PSGL-1, fragments

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of PSGL-1 and mimetics of PSGL-1. As originally conceived, our invention embraced a broad range of P-selectin inhibitors, such as inhibitory proteins, peptides, glycoproteins, carbohydrates, antibodies and chimeric constructs.

3. We conceived the claimed invention at least as early as 1988, and coupled with due diligence from a time prior to November 16, 1992, reduced the claimed invention to practice at least as early as May 6, 1994.

4. Exhibit A is a copy of a page showing a note authored by co-inventor Denisa Wagner in 1988. The notes shown in the Exhibit were recorded by Dr. Wagner during the conference of the American Heart Association held in 1988, and were written on the last page of the program booklet next to a listing of meetings to be held in 1989. The note on the bottom right hand side of the page states that

Macrophages (Mφ) eat bits of activated platelets. ELAM-1 = Padgem. Do monocytes bind to Padgem on platelets. Padgem is an opsonizing agent to get rid of debris of platelets.

The term "Padgem" here refers to P-selectin and the term "ELAM-1" refers to E-selectin (Endothelial Leukocyte Adhesion Molecule). In 1988, E-selectin was known to mediate endothelial binding to leukocytes. We conceived that there is a functional relationship between E-selectin and P-selectin, and that P-selectin mediates the binding of platelets to macrophages (leukocytes implicated in atherosclerosis). By binding to Padgem, the macrophages are "eating" bits of activated platelets, thereby increasing the fat (lipid) content of the macrophages, and promoting their conversion into foam cells (macrophage cells with a "foamy" appearance due to the presence of lipids that act as precursors for atherosclerotic plaque). Exhibit A thus demonstrates that we had identified a role for P-selectin and E-selectin in some of the key pathological events involved in atherosclerosis, e.g. macrophage binding to P-selectin on platelets, from a time well before November 16, 1992.

5. Exhibit B, also written by Dr. Wagner, describes an experiment we conceived on February 28, 1992. Exhibit B states:

Breed P-selectin deficient mouse with a mouse strain that develops atherosclerosis. See if it (atherosclerosis) can be prevented.

According to this proposed experiment, a mouse deficient in P-selectin would be bred with a mouse strain that develops atherosclerosis to determine whether atherosclerosis can be prevented. In other words, we conceived that if P-selectin/ligand binding and/or E-selectin/ligand binding could be inhibited *in vivo* in a mammal, the atherosclerotic lesions could be reduced or inhibited. In order to complete this experiment, we understood that it would first be necessary to prepare a P-selectin knock-out mouse, and breed this mouse with mouse strains susceptible to atherosclerosis. It is known that mice are generally resistant to developing atherosclerosis. The mouse strain most susceptible to developing atherosclerosis is the C57 black mouse. But the C57 mouse must still be fed a high lipid diet to observe any meaningful development of atherosclerosis.

6. Exhibit C, also written by Dr. Wagner, describes a proposal we conceived on March 2, 1992, to study the role of the P-selectin in atherosclerosis by developing a suitable mouse model, and feeding the P-selectin deficient mice (mutants) and control wild-type mice (P-selectin positive) with a lipid diet. The formation of atherosclerotic lesions in the mice would be studied and characterized. Exhibit C states, on page 5:

Study the role of P-selectin in atherosclerosis by feeding P-selectin deficient and P-selectin positive mice a lipid diet. Study the formation of atherosclerotic lesions in mice.

Page 5 of Exhibit C also poses the question whether von Willebrand (vW) disease pigs may be resistant to atherosclerosis because of a lack of P-selectin. P-selectin is stored in granules containing vW factor, and these granules are absent in vW disease.

7. At a time prior to November 16, 1992, we undertook to prepare a mouse model for subsequent testing. The mouse model took at least 4 years to prepare, and was completed on or about September 13, 1993. In order to prepare the mouse model, we used a knock-out mouse deficient in P-selectin and back-crossed this mouse with C57 black mice. In order to be sure that the resulting mutant mouse would be susceptible to atherosclerotic lesion development, we

decided to breed 4 generations of mice, with each generation being more susceptible to atherosclerosis. First we developed a P-selectin deficient mouse. Then we bred the P-selectin deficient mouse with a C57 black mouse. Finally, we bred the offspring of the first breeding with another C57 black mouse, and so on for a total of 4 back-cross breedings. We reasoned that the fourth generation would be suitable for evaluation. It took us about 3 years to make a P-selectin deficient mouse, and another year to complete the back-crossing process with the C57 black mice. This work was laborious and continuous, and consumed a large amount of our time and effort. Although the general technology for creating mouse models had been developed by others, we were the first to develop a P-selectin-deficient mouse model. We diligently worked on successfully constructing such a model, and verifying the correct properties and characteristics of the mutant mouse by about September 13, 1993.

8. After the preparation of the mutant mouse deficient in P-selectin on the C57 black background, we promptly commenced feeding the mice (control and experimental) a diet high in lipids. The experimental and control mice were fed a lipid diet for approximately eight months prior to sacrificing the animals and recording the data. This took approximately 8 months since even the C57 black mice are somewhat resistant to the formation of atherosclerosis. Immediately thereafter, we sacrificed the animals and evaluated them for the size and character of atherosclerotic lesions. We prepared the table enclosed as Exhibit D on May 6, 1994. The table in Exhibit D shows the size of atherosclerotic lesions in P-deficient (mutant) mice compared to wild type mice as controls. These results demonstrate a reduction in the size of atherosclerotic lesions in P-selectin deficient mice. Based on these results we concluded that inhibitors of P-selectin/ligand binding and/or E-selectin/ligand binding would be useful for the treatment or inhibition of atherosclerosis, and this constitutes an actual reduction to practice of the claimed invention.

9. From the above information, we deduced that inhibitors of P-selectin and/or E-selectin could be used to treat atherosclerosis in mammals based on the role of P-selectin and/or E-selectin on the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis as presently claimed in the above-identified application. We further believe that the above information constitutes evidence the claimed

invention was conceived prior to November 16, 1992, and diligently reduced to practice at least as early as the actual reduction to practice date of May 6, 1994.

We hereby declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true, and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

2/25/2003

Date

3-6-03

Date

Denisa D. Wagner

Denisa D. Wagner

Robert C. Johnson

Robert C. Johnson

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION
CME OFFERINGS
1989 Highlights

For information contact the American Heart Association, Scientific Sessions, 7320 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75231.

*SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON MEMBRANE EVENTS AND INTRACELLULAR SIGNALING IN THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Waikoloa, Hawaii
AHA Council on Basic Science and the Japanese Heart Foundation
January 7-11, 1989
Conference Chairman: James T. Stull, PhD

14TH INTERNATIONAL JOINT CONFERENCE ON STROKE AND CEREBRAL CIRCULATION

San Antonio, TX
AHA Council on Stroke
February 9-11, 1989
Conference Chairman: Vladimir C. Hachinski, MD

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND THROMBOSIS

Keystone, CO
AHA Councils on Circulation, Atherosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Clinical Cardiology
February 22-25, 1989
Conference Chairman: Paul J. Cannon, MD

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY AND THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AHA COUNCIL ON EPIDEMIOLOGY

Washington, DC
AHA Council on Epidemiology
June 18-22, 1989
Conference Chairman: Jeremiah Stamler, MD

*15TH TEN-DAY SEMINAR ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Tahoe City, CA
AHA Council on Epidemiology
July 30-August 12, 1989
Conference Chairman: Darwin R. Labarthe, MD, PhD

43RD ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE AND SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE RESEARCH

Cleveland, OH
AHA Council for High Blood Pressure Research
September 26-29, 1989
Conference Chairman: Allen W. Cowley, Jr, PhD

62ND SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

New Orleans, LA
AHA Scientific Councils
November 13-16, 1989
Conference Chairman: Michael R. Rosen, MD

*Limited attendance

A23187 makes these vesicles are these sources of Padgem?

*do not release by 15
blobs w 125³ inhibit
B/3 15-42*

*put flow through of ϕ
column to on to fibrin
column. ϕ rec. should be
reduced. control do it reverse
go back to fibrin clots
does after reaching w fibrin
the receptor get phosphory-
lated*

*Put on column EC grown
in *Phosphate I stimulation
w fibrin, EDTA elute
If this works to A23 release
incubation etc.
Do x-linking - it will work*

*Add ϕ to all lipate put on
fibrin column. ϕ should inhi-
bit IIb/IIIa-like binding
but fibrin specific b. should
not be affected!!*

*elute w AGD, b. to fibrin may
not be through AGD or elute
w γ pept.*

*see if severe w/d p/s p/s
have Padgem*

*in ϕ eat bits of acti-
vated p/s ELAM-1!
= Padgem
do monocytes b. to
Padgem on p/s
Padgem is an opsonizing
agent to get rid of
depress of p/s*

EXHIBIT B
Page 1 of 1

Feb 28/92

Bread OP-sel mouse
with a mouse strain
that develops atheroscle-
rosis see if it can be
prevented.

Projects for Bob

3/2/92

Prepare antibodies to P-5. cytoplasmic
tail (polyclonal) Do they recognise
other granular proteins → clone them

Schaffhausen: Abs to SH2 domain of PDGFR.
binds to other prot. containing this
homologous domain

Role of dibasic cleavage site in
targeting to storage granules-----

EXHIBIT C
Page 2 of 5

Grulin c-DNA is available
that has both sites mutated.
When expressed in AET-20 cells
will it be stored?

Randy Kaufman has a protein
inhibitor of PACE (and likely
related enzymes. It could be
transfected into cells and see
if storage is prevented (ACTH,
uvf etc).

In endothelial cells that do not ex,
vlf — what happens to P-sel

a) culture EC in the presence

Role of original cysteines in integrins
matrix assembly ?

EXHIBIT C
Page 4 of 5

Targeting of P-selectin in yeast

Is there a storage compartment in yeast
use yeast secretion mutants and
clathrin \ominus cells to find the
cellular machinery responsible for
targeting of transmembrane proteins.

In the absence of vWf in EC, what happens to P-sel?

a) use vW disease pigs EC

does our Ab x-react?

disadvantage: availability

advantage - normal platelets: vWd
pets

EXHIBIT C
Page 5 of 5

b) use HUVEC grown in the presence of antisense^{oligos} to vWf

→ inhibit vWf synthesis

see where P-sel is and if it

can be transported to cell surface

~~via~~ +/- secretagogues

vW disease pigs are resistant to atherosclerosis. Is this an effect of vWf (lack of) or P-selection absence?

Study role of P-s in atherosclerosis
by feeding \ominus P-s and \oplus P-s lipid diet to mice → formation of atherosclerotic lesions

5/6/94 Denisa Bo

	Genotype	Score
271	Mut	-
278	WT	++ 2.7
279	Mut	-
137	Mut	-
119	WT	+ 0.5
548	Mut	+ 0.2
269	WT	++
270	Mut	+ small
40	WT	+++
34	Mut	-
35	WT	+ not
19	WT	+ (maybe 2+)
20	WT	++
268	WT	+++
42	Mut	-
106	WT	+++
18	Mut	-
89	WT	-

Rachelle A. Rosenbaum 5/9/94

City of Boston
Suffolk County

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a true copy of the original

* * Sue when it is deep lesion & not raised it is not a lesion. #34

#19 must be positive about lesion.

Not good

EXHIBIT D
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